

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
OFFICE: W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.
TERMS: Cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. Three Dollars per annum in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, two cents per copy, 57 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum. The European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum. The California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.
THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesdays, at four cents per copy, or \$3 per annum.

VOLUME XXVII.....No. 157

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE STREET.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, 84 Broadway.—LITTLE THEATRE.—THE CRUISE.

LAURA KENNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—FANCIES ON THE CRUISE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WIZARD'S TEMPLE.—THE MOUNTAINS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THREE PART VOICES.—THE MOUNTAINS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—VALHALLA.—THE FALCON'S DANCE.—PIRATES OF ALL SORTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—BARNUM'S COR. N. Y. ST.—LIVING MUSEUM, at all hours.

HARRY BLAKE—WOLF LIFE IN DANGER.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' Mechanical Hall, 472 Broadway.—WHO STRUCK BILLY PATTERSON.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 414 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES, DANCES, &c.

NEW NATIONAL THEATRE, Canal street.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

GAFFNEY'S CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENTS.

PEOPLE'S MUSIC HALL, 45 Bowery.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 583 Broadway.—OPEN DAILY FROM 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

New York, Sunday, June 8, 1862.

DAILY CIRCULATION OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Monday, June 2, - - -	121,776
Tuesday, June 3, - - -	122,400
Wednesday, June 4, - - -	120,960
Thursday, June 5, - - -	120,720
Friday, June 6, - - -	121,320
Saturday, June 7, - - -	126,240
Daily Average, - - -	122,236

THE SITUATION.

The latest news from General McClellan's headquarters received at the War Department reports everything quiet in his vicinity. The calm which precedes the storm is hanging above and around the grand Army of the Potomac.

From the West the glorious news reaches us that the Mississippi is clear of the rebels from Cairo to New Orleans. Memphis is in our possession; Forts Wright and Randolph are evacuated and held by our troops. General Halleck sends a despatch to the War Department to the effect that deserters from the enemy who arrived at Corinth report that the forts were evacuated on Saturday last, and that Captain Davis' flotilla reached Memphis on Sunday. He found the city almost abandoned by the inhabitants, and many buildings destroyed. This intelligence is confirmed by the arrival of the steamer Platte Valley at Cairo, direct from Memphis yesterday. She reports that the city surrendered without resistance, and that everything was quiet there. It is not many days ago since the Memphis papers were more loud in their protestations than any other rebel journals against surrendering to the Union army. They declared in the most emphatic terms that Memphis would never yield. Yet Memphis is lying quietly to-day under the protection of the old flag, and the commerce of the whole Mississippi is opened to the world.

What Halleck and Pope have been accomplishing on the river General Mitchell has been finishing in the interior of Tennessee. Despatches received from him at the War Department yesterday, dated at Huntsville, Ala., state that General Negley, with a portion of the forces under his (Mitchell's) command, had driven the rebels under General Adams from Winchester to Chattanooga, and, at that place, had utterly routed them and captured all their baggage wagons, supplies and ammunition. Things look bright in the West.

The United States gunboat *Bienvenue* arrived at Philadelphia on Friday night, bringing in tow three schooners, which were captured off Charleston in attempting to run the blockade—namely, the *La Croix*, *Providence* and *Rebecca*—from Nassau, New Providence, the main entrepot for rebel vessels. The *Bienvenue* reports that the Union forces were virtually investing Charleston. A brisk engagement had occurred with the rebel batteries at Stono Inlet.

General Stevens, with an expedition, went from Fort Royal to Pocotaligo, a railway station on the road between Charleston and Savannah, and tore up the track, thus cutting off communication between those two cities.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The North American, from Liverpool 29th and Londoner 30th ult., arrived off Cape Race at noon yesterday, on route for New York. Her arrivals are one day later than those brought by the *City of Washington*, published in yesterday's *HERALD*. Consols for money were quoted at 95½. American securities were unchanged. Cotton and breadstuffs had an upward tendency. The former had advanced one-quarter of a penny per pound.

Judge McCune set down the argument on the motion to quash the indictments against parties for violating the Sunday liquor law for Friday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock, in the Court of General Sessions.

The stock market opened weak yesterday, but closed firm at an advance over the morning prices. Money was very abundant, call loans 3½. Exchange 114½. The cotton market yesterday, as usual on the last day of the week, was less buoyant and active, while prices were without change of moment. Spinners were also inclined to hold off until the market should open on this week. The transactions amounted about 500 bales, closing at the rate of 21c a bale, per lb. for middling uplands.

The four market was steady, especially for common brands of State and Western, while medium grades were firm. The higher class of extra grades were firm, while a few were made to a fair extent. Wheat was steady, as usual for prime qualities, though not quotably higher. Prime low and medium grades were irregular and less active. Corn was firm, but sales were less freely made, while prices were unchanged; sales of new Western wheat were made at 45½c a bushel, and old do. at 50c a bushel. Rye was active and firm at 60c a bushel, for Western, and 71c for State. Pork was easier, but active at 11c for the common, with sales of mess at \$11 25 a barrel, and prime at \$12 50. Sugar was steady and prices unchanged, while the sales amounted about 400 hhds, chiefly Cuba. Coffee was quiet but steady, while sales were confined to small lots of Maracaibo, Rio de Janeiro, and Java. Freight was without change of moment. Cane and wheat were engaged for Liverpool at 10½d a bushel, in ship's bags, and for at 10½d a bushel, with a small lot reported at 2d. 4d. to London flour was pretty freely taken at 7½d a bushel, and 4d. 4d. to London.

Charleston Invested.—The Five Most Important Cities to This Rebellion, and Their Fate.

It will be seen by the news from Charleston, given in the *HERALD* a week ago, and a confirmation of which is published this morning, that the Union forces in that quarter are virtually investing the city. The broad bay and the several creeks from the sea communicating with the city, and the chain of sandy islands which lead to it, afford so many advantages for our light draught gunboats and their supporting land troops that we confidently expect before the lapse of many days to report to our readers the restoration of the "old flag" to Fort Sumter, and the capture of the hotbed in which this great but hopeless rebellion was hatched.

The five cities of the South which have been most conspicuous and serviceable to this rebellion are Charleston, Norfolk, New Orleans, Nashville and Richmond. The work of a premeditated Southern revolution was initiated at Charleston in the rupture there, in 1860, of the Presidential Convention of the late great democratic party; and the game of a Southern confederacy was there practically inaugurated, with South Carolina's ordinance of secession of December 20 of the same year, 1860, upon the pretext of Abraham Lincoln's election. There, too, the gauntlet of war was thrown down in the face of our national government in April, 1861, in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. In brief, we may truly say that in the work of concocting, arranging, precipitating and directing the elements of this terrible rebellion to the South, Charleston, among all the cities of the South, stands pre-eminent as Lucifer among his rebellious confederates of the infernal regions.

Next in order come the city of Norfolk and its dependencies. The loss of a powerful squadron there in the spring of 1861, including the frigate *Merrimack*, the seizure by the rebels of the Gosport Navy Yard, with its immense stores of gunpowder and warlike materials, including some twenty-five hundred pieces of artillery of all descriptions, and the loss of those military workshops, involved to the Union cause an aggregate loss which cannot be computed in money. The rebels, on the other hand, in the seizure of Norfolk, secured not only the heavy ordnance and the munitions of war which enabled them to fortify the Mississippi river at various points from Columbus to New Orleans, and to arm Forts Donelson and Henry in Tennessee, and their batteries of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Norfolk, the James and York rivers, the peninsula between and various other places, but they also secured with Norfolk the means and materials for transporting a navy which, at one important crisis, threatened the destruction of our own.

Norfolk, therefore, in its services to the rebellion, stands second only to Charleston, and New Orleans, as the great financial and commercial metropolis of the South, comes next. It has been to the spurious government of Jeff. Davis, financially, what New York has been to the government of the United States through all this war. Fourth in point of practical importance to the rebels, till they lost it, was the city of Nashville. It was the great centre of the subsistence which was drawn from the bread and meat producing districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, for the uses of the rebel armies of the Mississippi valley, and even of the Atlantic coast to a great extent, to say nothing of the military clothing, munitions of war and hospital supplies which were there fabricated or collected.

The fifth of these important cities to the rebellion was Richmond, while they were all working together; but to-day it stands as the last stronghold, the last reliance, the last hope, the "last ditch," and the last extremity of Jeff. Davis and his confederates. Independently of its distinction as the capital of the so-called "Confederate States," Richmond has done a vast amount of service to the rebel Davis and his gang, from its great flour mills, its cannon foundries, its factories of small arms and percussion caps, clothing, &c., and from its depots of provisions, drained from the plains, valleys and mountains of Virginia. But now, with the loss of Norfolk, Nashville and New Orleans, Richmond, as the rebel capital, and as the last ditch of the last remaining rebel army, is more important to Davis and his fellows than they regarded all the cities of the South six months ago. For then this rebellion was not reduced to a single army subsisting on half rations, nor enclosed in a corner from which there was no escape.

We have said that we expect before the lapse of many days to report the capture of Charleston. It matters little, however, now, whether this event shall precede or follow our occupation of Richmond; for that consummation will break up the rebellion, root and branch. The mischief within the capabilities of Charleston was accomplished in that bombardment which dragged the so-called border slave States of North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas, and the secession elements of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, into the Dismal Swamp of this rebellion. Since that day Charleston has played no higher part than that of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning. Each of these five cities—Charleston, New Orleans, Nashville and Richmond—abandoned the Union rich, prosperous and beautiful. The three which have been rescued we have found in the wretched condition of the prodigal son, with his substance wasted by his folly, and his body covered only with rage and wounds, and reduced to skin and bone. Richmond and Charleston we know are in the same condition, and that with their recovery the bulk of their people must, for some time, be dependent upon the charity of that benign government which, to the ruin of themselves, they have sought to destroy.

Thus drawn to a close the most causeless, the most suicidal, the most formidable, and yet the most hopeless and impotent rebellion in the history of mankind. And Charleston! What a theme for the future historian of these times will be the reckless ambition and fatal folly of Charleston. Weighed in the balance and found wanting, her end is at hand as the Venice of a Southern confederacy.

THE OCCUPATION OF MEMPHIS.—OUR MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—For a bird's-eye view of the vast importance of our recovery of the Mississippi river, we refer the reader to the map of that great continental artery which we publish this morning, a bond of the Union which cannot be broken asunder. The news of the occupation of Memphis, received last night from General Halleck, gives increased interest to the map.

Progress of the Union Sentiment in the South.—Conventions of the People.

On another page we publish two highly interesting political documents. One is the address of the late convention of citizens at Nashville to the people of Tennessee. The other is the message of Governor Gamble to the State Convention of Missouri.

The address to the people of Tennessee is very eloquent and full of instructive matter. Truly do the committee say that for a period of sixty-five years the State of Tennessee was blessed with all the elements of prosperity, and no people were ever better satisfied with their government. During its connection with the federal Union the population increased more than fourfold. Now the State is steeped to the lips in misery. What is the cause? A vote of "secession," which its authors feared to call "secession," that word being detested in Tennessee, was forced upon an unwilling people. The various false pretences by which this consummation was brought about are well and truly stated in the address. The fallacy of one of these—the assertion that if Tennessee would unite with the cotton States there would be "peaceable secession" and no war—is effectually disposed of by the solemn warnings quoted from the speeches of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster. Tennessee has only reaped the consequences foretold by these great statesmen. But she is now returning to reason and a renewal of her prosperity.

Missouri, unlike Tennessee, was forced by the violence and treachery of her Governor and her other State and military authorities into open rebellion, contrary to the voice of the Convention of the people which had assembled for the purpose of considering the question of secession. The State was committed to war with the federal authorities without the consent of the people in any shape or form. But the activity of General Lyon soon put the traitors to flight, and the Convention took charge of the government of the State, and elected a provisional Governor, H. R. Gamble, in order to prevent anarchy. It has continued to do so ever since; and now it is summoned, upon the call of the provisional Governor, to take action about the Congressional districts and elections. In reviewing the history of the State since the commencement of the civil war, Governor Gamble states that twelve thousand troops were raised in that State for the service of the United States Volunteers, and that Missouri has more than thirty thousand volunteers in the field, but mostly in other States. This proves that the population of Missouri are loyal to the Union, and that she was drawn into the rebellion by the State authorities.

This is the reason why the President has not appointed a military Governor for Missouri. The people themselves have done it in the interest of the Union. This discrimination of the President shows that he does not want to interfere with the State organizations of the South, or to meddle with its domestic institutions. Had the people acted in North Carolina and Tennessee as they did in Missouri, there would be no necessity for any Military Provisional Governor being appointed by the President. But it was a question between order and anarchy, and it was necessary to appoint some supreme authority to administer the affairs of those States till the people are entirely freed from the yoke of the rebellion and can take action for themselves. Johnson and Stanley are only provisional Governors for the transition state in which Tennessee and North Carolina now find themselves. Their business is, not to return, but to preserve, the local laws and the rights of property, so far as they are not inconsistent with the constitution and the supremacy of the federal authority. By acting in this way they will reconcile the whole people to the Union. By adopting the course proposed by the abolition Jacobins they would repel the people, and render "confusion worse confounded," instead of edifying order from chaos.

IMPROVED TACTICS OF NAPOLEON ULLMAN.—Ullman, the great Napoleon of the Opera, has returned from Elba, and has collected together immense forces for the coming campaign. He came out yesterday with a manifesto of his highly attractive programme, and will open the Irving Place Opera House to the public of New York on Wednesday next. This campaign is to be conducted upon the most improved principles of modern operative tactics. It will be short, but brilliant and magnificent. The General opens on Wednesday evening with *Madame Comte Borchard*, a lady of considerable European fame, and who has hitherto been a star of the first magnitude in the New Orleans Opera. Following immediately after this splendid move, Napoleon offers *Madame Hermann*, the wife of the celebrated prestidigitateur, in the beautiful opera, "The Child of the Regiment." This is the lady's first appearance on any stage, and the operating folks will consequently be on the tiptoe of expectation. That these two moves will cause great sensation there can be no doubt. In addition to such attractions, Ullman has secured the services of Gottschalk, the renowned pianist, as well as those of Hermann, the prestidigitateur. The opera will be produced in the most effective style, as the artists engaged are of the highest order of talent. But the greatest idea of Napoleon in this matter is that of bringing these varied performances within the reach of all classes. The salaries of Hermann have hitherto cost from half a dollar to a dollar for admission; those of Gottschalk one dollar to one dollar and a half, and the Opera itself generally about the same figure. Now, by a grand coup, Ullman combines all these brilliancies in one, and for half a dollar he gives the public the whole of these advantages for which they have heretofore had to pay some four dollars or more. This is a decidedly Napoleonic move; and, with the experience that this great operative director has gained during his European tour, and the admirable management he is displaying, we feel convinced that he will successfully avoid that Waterloo which has annihilated so many of his predecessors.

EVERYTHING IN COLOR.—The *Tribune* remained silent over the statements of Parson Brownlow in reference to the sufferings of the white Union men who are imprisoned and shot down in Tennessee, but eulogizes the statements of Jim Lane in regard to the negroes down South. Color is everything at the *Tribune* office.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—LAST NIGHT.—BENNETT'S M. MOSS.—The last night of the season at Wallace's is set apart for the benefit, to-morrow (Monday) evening, of that popular favorite in his capacity, Mr. Moss, the comedian. The veteran proprietor, Mr. Wallace, has arranged two interesting plays, will announce the close of the season in one of his peculiarly appropriate speeches. The house, undoubtedly, will be full at an early hour. See the bill.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Arrival at Philadelphia of Prizes Captured Off Charleston.

The City Invested by the Union Forces.

Railroad Communication Between Charleston and Savannah Cut Off.

Philadelphia, June 7, 1862.

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The *Bienvenue* sailed from this port some two months ago, with ammunition, &c., for the blockading squadron, also supplying the gunboats at Mosquito Inlet, since which time she has been on the blockade off Charleston. During her stay there she captured the two English screw steamers *Stettin* and *Patras*, and three valuable schooners, while endeavoring to run the blockade. The steamers were sent to New York; the schooners she towed to this port. The aggregate estimated value of these prizes is about \$400,000.

The *Stettin* is loaded with one thousand boxes of tea, two hundred cases of champagne, forty tons of brandy, and a large cargo of assorted stores, valued in all at between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

The *Patras* is loaded with arms and ammunition, coffee, liquors, &c. Among the former are fifty cases of arms and seventy-five tons of powder.

She brings to this port over 100 passengers—chiefly crews of prizes captured.

The *Bienvenue* arrived off the Cape of the Delaware on the morning of the 5th. After vainly endeavoring to procure a pilot by signal guns, and the weather becoming thick, thus obscuring the land, came to anchor. The weather brightening up, Acting Master Dill, U. S. N., a passenger, kindly volunteered to bring her in anchoring, off the Breakwater, the again fired signal guns and rockets, but did not succeed in procuring a pilot until morning.

The following is the list of her officers and passengers:—
Commander—J. R. M. Mallanay.
Lieutenant and Executive Officer—A. E. R. Benham.
Major Donnelly, United States Marines.
Barclay and Edward H. Sheffield.
Surgeon—Isaac T. Cox.
Paymaster—William Wallace Goodwin.
Boat Captain—William H. Wright, Second Assistant.
Henry Hill, Third, Jarad Day, James Fountain and Bernard Kelly.
Gunner—Joseph Smith.
Paymaster's Clerk—Gideon P. Smith.
Acting Master's Mate—William W. Brant and Frank H. Wilkes.

W. K. King, Chief Engineer; Ralph Walsh, Victor G. Clymer, Fleet Surgeon.
Major Donnelly, United States Marines.
H. H. Hill, Acting Master United States Navy (on sick leave).
E. Harris, Acting Master's Mate.
Lieutenant Pratt, United States Army.
Matthew Porter, Sergeant; William Owens, Sergeant; B. Sullivan, Corporal Engineers; William Brannon, Steward.

Mr. Cavalry, Captain John Eldridge, J. M. Eyrre, Mr. Sedgwick, Isaac Ames.
A rebel steamer was run ashore on Williams Island west of Charleston bar. Her register is believed to be that of the *Providence*, a schooner, 150 tons, built at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1859.

The schooner *Corra*, prize to the Key State, is below.

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The second vessel captured was called the *La Croix*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared at that port for Baltimore, Md., and had a cargo of salt and sugar. Commander Mallanay believes the register to be spurious, as it had no official seal, which, coupled with her being entirely out of her course if bound north, and her attempted escape, led him to capture her.

The second vessel captured was called the *Rebecca*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had an assorted cargo of groceries, &c., such as soap, oil, and matches. Her register, like those of the two others is doubtless spurious. The crews of all three vessels freely admitted that they were bound to Charleston.

The supercargo of the *La Croix* informed Commander Mallanay they came out of Charleston on the night of the 25th April, and that they had been waiting for two or three days for an opportunity to run in again, when they were taken. Acting Master Frank Smith made a thorough report of the prizes, which was forwarded by Commander Mallanay, in which it is said the master of the *Providence* stated in the presence of the boat's crew he had tried for two nights to get into Charleston, but being unsuccessful had determined to make for Baltimore; and further, he knew his register would condemn him. The second vessel, the *Rebecca*, is an American vessel, built at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1859.

The third vessel is a fine yacht schooner, built in one of the Northern States in 1857, and was named the *Nova*. She sailed from Nassau at the same time with the former steamer, and was bound to Charleston. Her supercargo and owner, Antonio Salcedo, of Havana, admitted they had tried to get into Charleston, but had urged the master to either go on or endeavor to go away, as they would surely be captured.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 31, 1862.

Railroad Communication between Charleston and Savannah Cut Off—General Stevens' Expedition to Pocotaligo—Sharp Fighting with the Rebels—Success of the Enterprize, &c.

Railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah has been cut off. On Wednesday night, the 28th instant, General Stevens obtained permission to execute a plan which he long since formed, and which he has been ready at any moment since the occupation of South Carolina to undertake. The Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Critt, two companies of the First Massachusetts cavalry, and a section of the First Connecticut battery, comprising in all a force of about eight hundred men, were accordingly ordered to move at once, and started for Pocotaligo at midnight.

At daybreak our forces reached the station—a small village on the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad—and were met by nearly one thousand of the enemy. A skirmish ensued, and after a few moments' sharp fighting the rebels were driven from their position, carrying off their wounded, but leaving seven dead bodies and two prisoners on our hands. Our loss was two killed and five wounded—all of the Fifth Pennsylvania. One of the killed was Captain Charles Parker, of Reading, who fell while leading his company into action. He was a fine officer, and a splendid specimen of a man. I was unable to learn, in time for the *Bienvenue*'s mail, the names of the wounded.

After the rebels had retired our forces took up the track for some distance on either side of the railroad. Col. Critt remained in undisputed possession of the position until two o'clock on Friday morning, when, the rebels, he thought, were retreating.

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The second vessel captured was called the *Rebecca*, of Nassau, N. P. She cleared for St. John, N. B., and had an assorted cargo of groceries, &c., such as soap, oil, and matches. Her register, like those of the two others is doubtless spurious. The crews of all three vessels freely admitted that they were bound to Charleston.

The supercargo of the *La Croix* informed Commander Mallanay they came out of Charleston on the night of the 25th April, and that they had been waiting for two or three days for an opportunity to run in again, when they were taken. Acting Master Frank Smith made a thorough report of the prizes, which was forwarded by Commander Mallanay, in which it is said the master of the *Providence* stated in the presence of the boat's crew he had tried for two nights to get into Charleston, but being unsuccessful had determined to make for Baltimore; and further, he knew his register would condemn him. The second vessel, the *Rebecca*, is an American vessel, built at Charleston, S. C., in the year 1859.

The third vessel is a fine yacht schooner, built in one of the Northern States in 1857, and was named the *Nova*. She sailed from Nassau at the same time with the former steamer, and was bound to Charleston. Her supercargo and owner, Antonio Salcedo, of Havana, admitted they had tried to get into Charleston, but had urged the master to either go on or endeavor to go away, as they would surely be captured.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 31, 1862.

Railroad Communication between Charleston and Savannah Cut Off—General Stevens' Expedition to Pocotaligo—Sharp Fighting with the Rebels—Success of the Enterprize, &c.

Railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah has been cut off. On Wednesday night, the 28th instant, General Stevens obtained permission to execute a plan which he long since formed, and which he has been ready at any moment since the occupation of South Carolina to undertake. The Fifth Pennsylvania regiment, Colonel Critt, two companies of